United Nations A/72/L.40

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 February 2018

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 127
Global health and foreign policy

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 71/159 of 15 December 2016, entitled "Global health and foreign policy: health employment and economic growth", in which it decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2018 on the fight against tuberculosis,

Recalling also its resolution 71/3 of 5 October 2016, entitled "Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance", and its resolution 70/266 of 8 June 2016, entitled "Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030",

Recognizing that through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals,[1] in September 2015, Heads of State and Government made a bold commitment to ending the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030,

Recognizing also the World Health Organization End TB Strategy, endorsed by the sixty-seventh World Health Assembly, in 2014,[2]

Taking note of the *Global Tuberculosis Report 2017* of the World Health Organization,

Emphasizing that current global actions and investments fall far short of those needed to end the global tuberculosis epidemic,

Welcoming the convening of the World Health Organization First Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Tuberculosis in the Sustainable Development Era: A Multisectoral Response, held in Moscow on 16 and 17 November 2017, and taking

[1] See resolution 70/1.

[2] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19–24 May 2014, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA67/2014/REC/1), resolution 67.1.

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note with appreciation of its outcome, which forms part of the way towards the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on tuberculosis,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the options and modalities for the organization of the high-level meeting on tuberculosis convened by the President of the General Assembly,[3]

1. *Decides* that the one-day high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis convened by the President of the General Assembly shall be held in New York on the second day of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-third session, from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., consisting of an opening segment, a plenary segment for general discussion, two multi-stakeholder panels and a brief closing segment;

2. *Also decides* that the overall theme of the high-level meeting will be "United to end tuberculosis: an urgent global response to a global epidemic";

3. *Further decides* that:

(a) The opening segment, to be held from 10.30 to 11.30 a.m., will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session, the Secretary-General, the Director General of the World Health Organization, the Chair of the Stop TB Partnership and the Chair of the first World Health Organization Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Tuberculosis in the Sustainable Development Era: A Multisectoral Response, as well as an eminent high-level champion of the fight against tuberculosis and a person affected by tuberculosis, both selected, in consultation with Member States, by the President of the General Assembly, giving due consideration to gender equity;

(b) The plenary segment, to be held from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5.30 p.m., will comprise statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly; a list of speakers will be established in accordance with established practices of the Assembly, and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the two multi-stakeholder panels will be as follows:

(a) Two consecutive multi-stakeholder panels will be held in parallel to the plenary segment, one from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the other from 3 to 4.30 p.m.;

(b) The multi-stakeholder panels will address the following themes:

Panel 1: Accelerating comprehensive response through access to affordable prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care to end the tuberculosis epidemic, including multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis, taking into consideration co-morbidities and the linkages to relevant health challenges on each country's path towards achieving universal health coverage, taking note of and building on the efforts concerning an accountability framework to drive multisectoral action, as envisaged in the Moscow ministerial declaration;

Panel 2: Scaling up sufficient and sustainable national and international financing and implementation for service delivery, innovation and research and development to identify new diagnostics, drugs, vaccines and other prevention strategies;

(c) Each of the two multi-stakeholder panels will be co-chaired by two representatives, one from a high-tuberculosis-burden country and one from a low-

[3] A/72/645.

tuberculosis-burden country with successful tuberculosis control programmes, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the Heads of State or Government attending the high-level meeting, in consultation with the regional groups;

(d) The President of the General Assembly may invite parliamentarians, local governments, the heads or senior representatives of relevant United Nations entities, civil society, the private sector, academia, medical associations, indigenous leadership and community organizations to serve as speakers on the panels, taking into account gender equity, level of development and geographical representation;

5. *Also decides* that the closing segment by the President of the General Assembly will comprise summaries of the multi-stakeholder panels and concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly and a statement by a person affected by tuberculosis;

6. *Further decides* that the high-level meeting shall approve a concise and action-oriented political declaration, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly;

7. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization and the Stop TB Partnership, hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services, to organize and preside over an interactive civil society hearing, no later than July 2018, with the active participation of appropriate senior-level representatives of Member States, observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local government, relevant United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, academia, medical associations and the private sector, as well as people affected by tuberculosis and broader communities, ensuring the participation and voices of women, girls and indigenous leadership as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, and also requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing prior to the high-level meeting;

8. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the high-level meeting, including the multi-stakeholder panels, at the highest possible level, preferably at the level of Heads of State and Government;

9. *Invites* all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

10. *Also invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, as well as the Stop TB Partnership, hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services, UNITAID, hosted by the World Health Organization, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as appropriate, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the meeting, particularly with regard to sharing good practices, challenges and lessons learned from tuberculosis-related responses;

11. *Further invites* non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with relevant expertise to register with the Secretariat to attend the meeting;

12. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector with expertise in

tuberculosis who may attend the high-level meeting and participate in the interactive civil society hearing and the multi-stakeholder panels, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis;[4]

13. *Invites* members of civil society, especially those representing communities and those in vulnerable situations heavily affected by tuberculosis, to make a fundamental contribution to the process in terms of raising awareness of the issues faced by the poorest and most marginalized populations of the world;

14. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their national delegations representatives such as parliamentarians, mayors and governors of cities and states with a high burden of tuberculosis, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, indigenous leadership community organizations and faith-based organizations, academia, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and networks representing people affected by tuberculosis, with due regard to gender equity;

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting.

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[4] The list of proposed as well as final names will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. Where a name is objected to, the objecting Member State will, on a voluntary basis, make known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly the general basis of its objections and the Office will share any information received with any Member State upon its request.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 33
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, and recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by Participants, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources, recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate

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trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries, and calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process Participants and the diamond industry and civil society organizations, as observers,

Acknowledging the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the last 15 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the valuable developmental impact it has had in improving the lives of most people dependent on the trade in diamonds,

Acknowledging also that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, committed itself to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and expressed its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling also the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries and its critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds,

Recalling further the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and helps to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recognizing that regular review and reform of the Kimberley Process will be necessary to keep pace with and aim to address the ongoing threat of instability,

[1] See A/57/489.

conflict and contemporary challenges in the diamond trade, as well as to seize contemporary opportunities,

Welcoming the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor to hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of the 54 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 81 countries, including the 28 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Kimberley Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Welcoming further the demonstration by Gabon of its determination to become a Kimberley Process Participant and its having met the main requirements

Noting the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 11 December 2012 granting an extension until 31 December 2018 of a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have the requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories and across their borders, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in the institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards, encouraging all Participants to exceed them and to work towards overall compliance with the Kimberley Process standards,

Recalling its resolution 71/277 of 2 February 2017 and its previous resolutions (55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007, 63/134 of 11 December 2008, 64/109 of 11 December 2009, 65/137 16 December 2010, 66/252 of 25 January 2012, 67/135 of 18 December 2012, 68/128 of 18 December 2013, 69/136 of 12 December 2014 and 70/252 of 22 January 2016), in which it called, inter alia, for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

1. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the fifteenth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted in Brisbane by Australia from 10 to 14 December 2017;

2. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

3. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme helps to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and contributes to the prevention of future conflicts fuelled by diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

4. *Also recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

5. *Encourages* Member States to continue to extend capacity-building assistance to Participants in areas relevant to compliance with Kimberley Process standards, rules and procedures, as well as best practices in the diamond industry;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, and stresses that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Participants to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and ensuring compliance with its undertakings and the effective implementation of its measures, underscores the importance of the Civil Society Coalition and its members to the Kimberley Process, and acknowledges the importance of supporting additional applications for membership by civil society organizations;

7. *Commends* the work of Kimberley Process working bodies in advancing the objectives of the Kimberley Process, recognizes the value that engagement with external organizations has brought to the work of the Kimberley Process and its working bodies, and recognizes the progress made in preparing guiding principles to that end;

8. *Encourages* further strengthening of the Kimberley Process to enhance its effectiveness to address challenges posed to the diamond industry and related communities, including from instability and conflict, and to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains relevant for the future and continues to contribute to international peace and security, including peacebuilding, and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;

9. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that Australia, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2017, has made towards curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the selection of the European Union as the Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2018 and India as the Vice-Chair for 2018 and the Chair for 2019;

10. *Welcomes* the five special forums arranged by the 2017 Chair of the Kimberley Process to canvass broader matters pertinent to the diamond trade, which included discussion of diamond supply chain equity, indigenous peoples and mining in Australia, alluvial and artisanal diamond mining, synthetics, sustainability reporting and the harnessing of new technologies, including block chain technology;

11. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the Kimberley Process;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 33
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Israel, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Zambia

18-03657 (E) 120318

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General Assembly

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14 March 2018

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 19*
Sustainable development

Belarus, Canada, Germany, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

The General Assembly,

Referring to the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Referring also to its resolution 63/133 of 11 December 2008, by which it granted the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea observer status in the General Assembly,

Acknowledging that the negative humanitarian, environmental and socioeconomic consequences of the Aral Sea Basin tragedy go well beyond the region and represent a global concern,

Welcoming the efforts of the States members of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to attain objectives consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Convinced that the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and its bodies should take into account the interests and needs of all the countries of Central Asia,

Reaffirming that achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social or humanitarian nature is one of the purposes of the United Nations,

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005, as well as statements by the President of the Council in which the Council emphasized the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the Charter,

* In order for the General Assembly to take action on the present draft resolution, it will be necessary to resume consideration of agenda item 19 and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

18-03958 (E) 160318

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Welcoming the commitment of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to intensifying and deepening its cooperation with the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea will advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. *Notes* the need for further improvement of the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to strengthen regional cooperation in such areas as social and economic development; environmental protection and response to natural disasters; water resources management; adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its consequences; exchange of information; science and innovation; and other related areas;

2. *Also notes* the importance of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and invites the Secretary-General to hold for that purpose regular consultations with the Chair of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, making use of appropriate inter-agency forums and formats, including consultations between the Secretary-General and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions, to develop their cooperation with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea".

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General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 11
Sport for development and peace: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

Belarus, Ecuador, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam: draft resolution*

World Bicycle Day

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the contribution of sport to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, as declared in its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 65/1 of 22 September 2010,

Recalling that, in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] inter alia, sport was recognized as an important enabler of sustainable development,

Recognizing the need to strengthen and further coordinate efforts, including multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels to maximize the potential of the bicycle to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and a culture of peace,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recalling the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,[2]

* In order for the General Assembly to take action on the present proposal, it will be necessary to reopen consideration of agenda item 11.

[1] Resolution 70/1.

[2] Resolution 71/256, annex.

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Acknowledging the uniqueness, longevity and versatility of the bicycle, which has been in use for two centuries, and that it is a simple, affordable, reliable, clean and environmentally fit sustainable means of transportation, fostering environmental stewardship and health,

Recognizing that the synergy between the bicycle and the user fosters creativity and social engagement and gives the user an immediate awareness of the local environment, and recognizing also that the bicycle can serve as a tool for development and as a means not just of transportation but also of access to education, health care and sport,

Emphasizing that the bicycle is a symbol of sustainable transportation and conveys a positive message to foster sustainable consumption and production, and has a positive impact on climate,

Acknowledging the role of the United Nations system and its country programmes in supporting Member States, upon request, in promoting social development through sport and physical education, including cycling,

Emphasizing the extremely important role of productive public-private partnerships in financing programmes for organizing bicycle rallies to promote peace and development, preservation of the environment, institutional development and physical and social infrastructure,

Noting that major international and local cycling competitions should be organized in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, friendship, tolerance and inadmissibility of discrimination of any kind and that the unifying and conciliative nature of such events should be respected,

1. *Decides* to declare 3 June World Bicycle Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, international, regional and national sports organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and all other relevant stakeholders to cooperate in observing World Bicycle Day, to celebrate the Day and to promote awareness of it;

3. *Encourages* Member States to devote particular attention to the bicycle in cross-cutting development strategies and to include the bicycle in international, regional, national and subnational development policies and programmes, as appropriate;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design, in particular through policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility, with a view to broader health outcomes, particularly the prevention of injuries and non-communicable diseases;

5. *Encourages* stakeholders to emphasize and advance the use of the bicycle as a means of fostering sustainable development, strengthening education, including physical education, for children and young people, promoting health, preventing disease, promoting tolerance, mutual understanding and respect and facilitating social inclusion and a culture of peace;

6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt best practices and means to promote the bicycle among all members of society, and in this regard welcomes initiatives to organize bicycle rides at the national and local levels as a means of strengthening physical and mental health and well-being and developing a culture of cycling in society;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system;

8. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

United Nations A/72/L.44

General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 99 (cc)
General and complete disarmament: follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft decision*

Organizational meeting of the United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 72/251 of 24 December 2017, in which it decided that the United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament should include a one-day organizational meeting, to be held in New York on 28 March 2018, decides to postpone the one-day organizational meeting of the conference to 10 May 2018.

* In order for the General Assembly to take action on the present proposal, it will be necessary to reopen consideration of sub-item (cc) of agenda item 99 and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

18-04519 (E) 230318

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